



BOROUGH OF SALE



REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE YEAR 1944

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Medical Officer of Health.

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Chief Sanitary Inspector.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ending 31st December, 1944.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for the year 1944. This report is drawn up on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health Circular 2773.

It should be noted that this is an interim report, due to war conditions, and is confined to a bare statement of vital statistics.

1944 can be said to have been a satisfactory year from a Public Health point of view. It was a year free from air raid warnings and the consequent shelter life dangers to health.

With regard to the Social Conditions of the Area, it is considered that Sale is definitely a residential area although as stated in last year's report, some Manchester Firms are occupying a few of the larger houses for office accommodation.

The vital statistics were satisfactory, the birth-rate being still higher than last year and also higher than that for the country as a whole. Still births, however, were rather high.

The death-rate is comparatively low. Our Infantile death-rate shows a slight increase on last year, but is lower than that for the country as a whole. It is pleasing to note that the Maternal Mortality rate is lower than last year, although higher than that for England and Wales.

On the whole the Evacuees residing in the district were found to be in a clean and healthy condition and their effect on the Infectious Disease rate was negligible.

With regard to Infectious Diseases, Scarlet Fever was of a mild type, Measles was of the ordinary type which comes along in cycles and Whooping Cough was also of a mild type although there was one death from this disease. There were two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis but no deaths.

Scabies continues to be treated at the Moorlands First Aid Post although it will be noted that we had to make extended arrangements for the treatment of this disease.

It is most gratifying to note the continue decrease in the incidence of Diphtheria. I feel sure that the Immunisation Scheme has proved its worth but would still stress the importance of children being immunised before they are of school age.

Tuberculosis shows an increase in the notified cases; most probably this is due to the conditions of war time.

Unfortunately Cancer still takes a heavy toll of deaths. Medical Science is still seeking for a specific remedy in the treatment of Cancer but up to the present nothing quite definite has been found.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyal co-operation during the year. With their help I feel sure that the satisfactory conditions of the health of the people of this Borough will be maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. CONNOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF SALE.

Statistical Summary and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area 3,628.5 acres

Population 39,650

Houses.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1944)
according to rate books (approx.) 12,362

Rateable Value.

Rateable value of the district (end of 1944) ... £321,405
Sum represented by a 1d. rate £1,305

Social Conditions of the Area.

The observations made in former reports that the area can be considered to be definitely residential still apply though as stated in last year's report a few Manchester Firms are occupying some of the larger houses for office accommodation.

Extracts from vital statistics for the year 1944.

Births.

Live Births		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	383	335	718
Illegitimate	...	12	18	30
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... ...	395	353	748

Birthrate per thousand of the Registrar General's
estimated population 18.86
Birthrate for England and Wales, 1944 ... 17.6

Still Births		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	12	9	21
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... ...	12	9	21

Rate per thousand (still births) of the Registrar
General's estimated population 0.52

Deaths	Males	Females	Total	
Total number of Deaths	228	221	449	
Rate per thousand of the Registrar General's estimated population	...	...	...	11.32
Deathrate for England and Wales, 1944	...	...	...	11.6

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Total Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	1
Rate per thousand (live and still births)	...	...	1.30

Infantile Deaths.

All infants under one year of age—Total deaths	...	...	34
Deathrate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	45.45
Deathrate of all legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	44.56
Deathrate of all illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	66.6

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Respiratory System.

Males	Females	Total
9	7	16

Non-Respiratory System.

Males	Females	Total
0	1	1
Total Deaths	...	17

Deaths from Cancer.

Males	Females	Total
27	49	76

Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age ... 1 male

Notes on Vital Statistics.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation	...	127	(123)
Cancer	... ..	76	(68)
Cerebral Haemorrhage	... ..	52	(48)
Pneumonia	... ..	11	(11)
Tuberculosis	... ..	17	(21)
Premature Birth	... ..	14	(4)

The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1943.

Natural Increase in Population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 299.

Infantile Mortality and Maternal Mortality.

It will be noted that the infantile deaths show an increase on the previous year, there being 34 infant deaths during 1944, as compared with 27 in 1943; our infantile mortality rate is 45.45 as compared with 38.63 for 1943. The figure for the Country as a whole is 46.0.

The Maternal mortality rate is 5.20 compared with 6.99 for 1943, and 1.93 for the country as a whole.

Evacuees.

During the months of July and August, two batches of Evacuees were sent into this District from the London Area for the purpose of billeting and it was pleasing to note that, in the main, the children and mothers were found to be in a clean and healthy condition.

Although there was a big increase in the number of children resident in the area up to the end of the year, no appreciable difference was made to the number of Infectious Disease notifications received.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases notified during the year, the number sent to Hospital and the deaths from these diseases.

Notifiable Diseases.

(Other than Tuberculosis) during 1944.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	113	36	—
Diphtheria	2	2	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	* —	11
Erysipelas	12	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	2	—
Measles	281	4	—
Whooping Cough	9	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Totals	430	45	12

* Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown ; these cases are admitted by the general practitioners directly to hospital.

The following table gives the age-incidence of the above-mentioned Notifiable Diseases.

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
0—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1
1—	5	—	—	—	4	47	—	—
3—	15	—	—	—	3	63	—	—
5—	57	—	1	—	1	151	—	—
10—	31	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
15—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
35—	1	2	3	7	—	—	1	—
45—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total	113	2	10	12	9	281	2	1

Ward Distribution of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	North	South	East	West	Central	St. Martin's	St. Mary's	Mersey	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	11	14	7	16	8	23	17	17	113
Pneumonia ...	2	1	2	1	1	—	3	—	10
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Erysipelas ...	4	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	36	66	58	19	28	27	24	23	281
Whooping Cough ...	1	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	54	87	71	38	39	56	45	40	430

Diphtheria.

It will be noted that the incidence of Diphtheria has decreased during 1944. 36 cases were notified in 1938; 19 in 1939; 17 in 1940; 14 in 1941; 11 in 1942; 13 in 1943; and 2 in 1944. This gives a rate of 0.05 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0.33 for 1943. The rate for the country as a whole is 0.58, so that our rate is considerably below that for the country as a whole.

Possibly one of the causes of the comparatively small number of cases of Diphtheria is the fact that Immunisation has been carried on in this district for some considerable time. It can be readily seen from the above that the policy adopted with respect to Immunisation has proved effective.

No deaths from Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation in Sale.

No. of children immunised at the Clinic during 1944	286
No. of children immunised privately during 1944 *	75
Total	361

* I have reason to believe that many more children are immunised privately than are notified to this office.

At the end of 1944 it was estimated that 48.81% of the children 1 to 5 years of age and 80.74% of the children between 5 and 15 years of age, in this Borough, had been immunised. It is still necessary for more children under 5 years to be immunised and parents should realise the importance of having their children immunised before they go to school.

Year	Under 5 years of age	5 to 8 years of age	8 years upwards	Total
1935	123	564	1276	1963
1936	83	83	90	256
1937	62	46	48	156
1938	64	58	32	154
1939	98	224	169	491
1940	202	295	423	920
1941	688	464	174	1326
1942	606	227	208	1041
1943	204	74	122	400
1944	324	29	8	361
Total	2454	2064	2550	7068

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever decreased during the year, 113 cases being notified, as compared with 132 in 1943. This gives us a rate of 2.84 per thousand of the population, as compared with 3.34 for 1943 and 2.40 for the country as a whole.

36 cases were admitted to hospital or 31% of the cases notified. There were no deaths from this disease during 1944.

The policy has again been not to admit cases of uncomplicated Scarlet Fever to hospital where they can be adequately nursed at home with proper isolation.

Erysipelas.

12 cases were notified during the year as compared with 3 in 1943. This gives us a rate per thousand of the population of 0.30 as compared with 0.29 for the country as a whole and 0.07 for 1943.

Pneumonia.

There were 10 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with 16 in 1943. This gives a case rate per thousand of the population of 0.25 as compared with 0.97 for the country as a whole and 0.41 for 1943. (Not all types of Pneumonia are notifiable.)

There were 11 deaths from all types of this disease which is the same figure as last year. This gives us a mortality rate of 0.27 per thousand of the population.

Measles.

There were 281 cases of Measles notified during the year; compared with 267 in 1943, giving a case rate of 7.08 per thousand, as compared with 6.77 for 1943 and 4.16 for the country as a whole.

Whooping Cough.

There were 9 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year compared with 62 in 1943, giving a rate per thousand of 0.22 compared with 1.57 for 1943, and 2.49 for the country as a whole.

There was one death from this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

There were two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis notified during the year, compared with 4 in 1943, giving a case rate of 0.05 per thousand, as compared with 0.10 in 1943, and 0.05 for the country as a whole. There were no deaths from this disease.

Scabies.

There were 99 cases of Scabies coming to our notice during 1944 compared with 122 in 1943, but there may have been many more cases of which we had no knowledge. All the cases which were notified were investigated.

Towards the end of the year, it was found necessary to make other arrangements with respect to the treatment of Scabies, owing to the partial disbandment of the First Aid Post personnel. This was done by appointing one female attendant on a part time basis to deal with females and young children. Males over 12 years of age continue to be treated under the direction of the Ambulance Officer, Mr. J. B. Kirkby.

Tuberculosis.

There were 17 deaths from Tuberculosis (9 males and 8 females) during the year as compared with 21 deaths in 1943. 16 of these deaths (9 males and 7 females) occurred in Pulmonary cases.

Abstract of Annual Figures from Register of Tuberculosis Cases.

	Males		Females		Total
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
Number on Register 1st Jan., 1944 ...	96	40	70	49	255
New Notifications, 1944	18	8	15	11	52
Restored to Register	2	0	1	0	3
Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (in ward transfers, un-notified cases from Death Returns) ...	3	0	1	3	7
Removed from Register, Deaths Outward Transfers, Recovered	19	2	9	6	36
Number on Register 31st Dec., 1944 ...	100	46	78	57	281

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis (including cases coming to knowledge other than by formal notification), and a similar distribution of deaths from Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 " ...	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	—
15 to 25 " ...	3	7	—	2	1	—	—	—
25 to 35 " ...	6	8	1	1	—	3	—	—
35 to 45 " ...	8	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
45 to 55 " ...	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
55 to 65 " ...	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	23	17	8	14	9	7	—	1

Cancer and Malignant Disease.

Deaths from Cancer and other forms of Malignant Disease amounted to 76 or 16.9% of the total deaths. Last year the corresponding figure was 68 or 15.1% of the total deaths.

There were 27 deaths amongst males and 49 amongst females.

Laboratory Facilities.

As we have no Laboratory in Sale, the specimens were submitted to the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine of the University of Manchester, and the Laboratory of Evans Biological Institute, Runcorn.

During the year 1944 the following specimens were examined:—

- 11 throat and nose swabs for Diphtheria (University of Manchester) which proved negative.
- 32 throat and nose swabs for Diphtheria (Evans Biological Institute) which proved negative.
- 3 specimens of sputum were bacteriologically examined for Tubercle Bacillus by the University of Manchester. All were negative.
- 99 specimens of sputum were bacteriologically examined for Tubercle Bacillus by the Public Health Laboratory of the County of Chester, 12 of which were positive.
- 2 throat swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci (Evans Biological Institute) which proved negative.
- 1 throat swab for Haemolytic Streptococci (Manchester University) which proved negative.
- 1 specimen of blood for Typhoid (Manchester University) proved negative.

Milk Supply.

The public have now become accustomed to the Rationalisation Scheme as they have with many other forms of control. During the summer months the delay in transport caused some of the milk to be delivered to customers in such a condition that it often became sour before the next delivery was made. During the year it would seem that a greater percentage of heat treated milk has been supplied to dealers.

Practically the whole of the milk supplied to the schools is either Pasteurised or Heat Treated Milk.

Further details with respect to milk will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Borough Ambulance Service.

This work has been carried on as last year from the Moorlands First Aid Post, Broad Road, Sale, telephone number SAlE 4215, under the direction of the Casualty Services Staff Officer, Mr. J. B. Kirkby.

The work has been carried out very efficiently in spite of difficulties with respect to the limited number of personnel available.

Mr. Kirkby has received much assistance from volunteers from the Casualty Services and personnel of both the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association.

During the year 1,726 journeys have been made, the total mileage being 22,647 miles. The average number of miles per journey works out at 13.1. I think the public now realise that the Ambulance Service can only be made available for persons who are unable to use any other form of transport, but there are still occasional requests for the use of an ambulance where other means of transport could be used.

On behalf of the Council, I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Kirkby and his staff and all personnel who have rendered service without which it would have been very difficult to carry on. I would also thank the Medical Practitioners and the Police for their co-operation.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the year 1944



Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Sale.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Sale
Borough Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report of the Sanitary Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1944.

Rivers and Streams.

The Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee deal with any pollutions of the River Mersey, which is one of our natural boundaries.

Closet Accommodation.

The whole of the district except for a few outlying farms and cottages, is on the water carriage system.

Public Cleansing.

The Surveyor's Department deal with street cleansing, and the Sanitary Inspector controls the work of collection and disposal of house and some trade refuse.

The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping on low lying land near the boundary of the district.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Inspections made during the Year.

Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	64
House Inspections for Defects, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	176
House Inspections for Infectious Diseases (including Scabies)	...	...	...	...	...	173
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	656
Rooms Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	175
Shops Acts Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	72
Workshops and Factory Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	55
Bakehouse Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	45
Food and Drugs Acts Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	144
Slaughterhouse Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cowsheds and Dairies Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	191
Vermin Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	49
Rats and Mice Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	206
Pig Sties	...	...	...	...	...	26
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	287
Letters and Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	116
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	3
Complied with by Owners	...	...	...	...	...	3
Work carried out by L.A. in Default	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ Gutters	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Rainwater Fall Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Soilpipes	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Sinkwaste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Floors	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Chimney-stacks	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Yard Surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Plaster (walls)	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ Pointing and Brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ Windows	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ Doors	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ Drains	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ Waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Closet Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Damp Walls	...	...	...	...	...	5
Burst Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dustbins Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	862
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Animals kept in such a state as to be a Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	...	7

Camping Sites.

There are no recognised camping sites in the district.

Verminous Premises.

In the main where these infestations are due to Bed Bugs or Fleas, liquid insecticides have been used. In a few cases a special form of sulphur fumigation has also been adopted. It is hoped that in the near future, something less dangerous than H.C.N. may prove equally effective.

Rats and Mice.

Infestations are now dealt with by the Council's Rodent Officer acting as Agent for the County Council. This has been done under a scheme as suggested by the Ministry of Food and the Rodent Officer is one of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors. He has one of the workmen under his control who has been trained to act as Rodent Operator under his direction.

Housing Defects.

The maintaining of houses in a good state of repair is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the shortage of labour and materials. This will cause further defects to develop and will mean more extensive work as and when labour and materials are available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

As stated in previous reports we are depending, as the district grows, upon outside sources for the Milk required in this Area.

We have now on the Register 8 producers, of these 5 are also retail purveyors. The remaining 3 producers sell the milk in bulk.

There are now on the Register 23 purveyors of milk. Of these 17 have premises within the district, and the remaining 6 sell milk in the district but their premises are registered in other areas.

There are also 23 shops in the area who sell milk in sealed bottles.

Graded Milk.

- 9 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.
- 9 are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.
- 1 is licensed to bottle Accredited Milk.
- 4 of the producers hold licences for the production of Accredited Milk.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk, 1944.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Methylene Blue Test			Methylene Blue Test			B. Coli			Bacterial Count			Phosphatase Test		
	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Local Producer and Local Producer/ Retailers :—															
1. Ordinary Milk	—	—	—	6	2	4	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Accredited Milk	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Local Retailers :—															
(a) Milk produced in Sale	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Milk produced outside Sale :—															
(i) Ordinary	—	—	—	6	3	3	6	4	4	2	2	—	6	4	2
(ii) Heat Treated	5	3	2	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Outside Retailers delivering in Sale :—															
Pasteurised... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
From Outside Producers :—															
1. Accredited Milk	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	3	2	1
2. Heat Treated Milk	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	4	2	6	5	1	6	5	1
School Milk Pasteurised	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	4	2	12	9	3	16	12	4
Totals	10	6	4	18	9	9	30	20	10	42	33	9	66	48	18

Slaughterhouses.

There are nine Slaughterhouses in the District, but no regular slaughtering has taken place since January, 1940.

Unsound Food.

The following unsound food has been surrendered during the year, 1944.

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	177 lbs.
Bovine Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	94½ lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	79½ lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	65½ lbs.
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 tins
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 tins
Haddock	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	(153¼ lbs.)	70 tins
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 tins
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 tins
Tinned Soups	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 tins
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 tins
Picalilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 bottle
Black Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Pork Stuffing	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 packets
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.

Food Enforcement.

The Sanitary Inspectors are also the Food Enforcement Officers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following samples were obtained in the Borough of Sale during the year ended 31st December, 1944. These particulars were obtained from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Chester, whose officers are responsible for the administration of the Act:—

Name of Sample.	Number adulterated	
	Number Obtained	or not up to standard.
Beer	3	—
Gin	1	—
Rum	1	—
Whisky	4	—
Lard	1	—
Margarine	2	—
Milk	52	1
Butter	1	—
Cheese	1	—
Sugar	1	—
Tea	1	—
Cake Dressing	1	—
Glauber Salts	3	—
Gelatine	5	—
Iodine, Tincture of	3	—
Vinegar	3	—
	—	—
	83	1
	—	—

Results of Analysis of Milk found to be Adulterated:—

In one instance the milk sample failed to satisfy the Sale of Milk Regulations in as much as it was certified as being deficient in fat to the extent of 10%. The position was met by a cautionary letter sent to the seller.

It is worthy to note that apart from ascertaining that the milk samples contained the minimum amount of butter-fat, all were tested for the presence of extraneous water, colouring matter and preservatives. The fact that only one was reported against is an excellent record.

Salvage.

During the year 1944 salvage of waste materials was carried on and a total of £2,449 11s. 6d. was realised as compared with the period ended 31st March, 1944, which amounted to £2,420 3s. 9d.

The total weight of Salvage collected since 1939 to March, 1945 is 2,585 tons and the income from the sale of these materials—£12,203.

The ladies who have acted as Salvage Stewards and the housewives generally have contributed largely to the success of the Salvage Efforts.

Salvage—April, 1944 to March, 1945.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	228	7	2	8	1455	1	8
Books, Magazines, etc. ...	28	11	3	2	226	0	5
Ferrous Metals	19	17	1	0	29	13	0
Non-ferrous Metals ...	2	2	0	13	56	6	9
Rags, etc.	27	1	0	19	300	4	1
Bottles and Jars	21	16	0	11	80	3	0
Batteries	0	13	3	0	3	8	9
Bones	8	17	2	4	42	9	10
Broken Glass	6	9	0	0	6	9	0
Rubber	3	11	2	1	9	1	8
Boots and Shoes	0	6	1	27	1	6	1
String	1	2	2	0	7	17	6
Kitchen Waste	140	6	0	0	231	9	9
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
Total	489	2	3	1	£2449	11	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

Book Recovery Appeal.

In April of this year we took part in the County Drive for books for the Forces and Salvage. Our target was 80,000 books and we obtained over 90,000. The work involved in this effort was considerable but this was shared by many loyal workers especially the day-school children and the staffs of the schools, Mrs. Andrew the Chief Salvage Steward and Miss Leighton, the Borough Librarian, who dealt with the sorting of the books received.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support; the Medical Officer of Health for his advice; the members of the Staff, and to Officers in other Departments for information supplied.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. COCKCROFT,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

